

The People Must Pay.

Few, if any, subjects are engaging the attention of people in Canada, as in most countries, as closely as the subject of taxation. The rising burden of taxes is a matter of deep concern to all. Fortunately, it is receiving serious consideration, not only by those responsible for the administration of public affairs, but by individual citizens.

Taxation in our modern democracies is by no means a simple problem; it is cumulative in effect, and therefore extremely difficult. Every governing and administrative body set up imposes a measure of taxation upon all of us, and, in addition, there are many calls made upon people which, while voluntary in one sense, constitute, in the final analysis, a form of taxation.

First, we have Federal taxation, direct and indirect, and levied in a great variety of ways through such agencies as the tariff, excise duties and taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, stamp taxes of various kinds, license fees. Provincial Legislatures follow with a second income tax, land taxes, amusement taxes, license fees to be paid for that and the other almost without number. Then the municipalities place another tax on lands, on improvements thereon, some levy a third income tax, some an additional amusement tax, all of them have more license fees to charge. The school boards impose further taxes to meet the costs of education.

Hospitals have to be provided for, to some extent this is done through taxation, Provincial and municipal, but often this form of taxation has to be supplemented by voluntary contributions, but which, in reality, are a tax on business and income. Churches have to be maintained, even though the law may not compel us to do so, and thus people are in effect again taxed if they are willing to be, and most of them are. Philanthropic and charitable organizations and services of all kinds are maintained in the same way.

The cumulative effect is to produce an almost impossible burden, until now we find entire newspapers, magazines, Provincial Journals, the daily and weekly newspapers recording the hundreds of millions of debt that have been created, and the scores of millions that must be annually raised in taxation, while organizations of all kinds are conducting investigations and studies with a view to determining whereby the burden can be lessened, and any further increase of it prevented.

Prevention of any further increase is an easy matter if the people, who are the sufferers, determine there shall be no further increase. Individuals know they must keep within their incomes, or they are headed for trouble and disaster. Private business knows it must accommodate itself to its income, or it will end in bankruptcy. What individuals and business must realize is that what is true in their respective cases is likewise true in public business.

Many people, possibly a majority of them, who are fully aware that they must live within their incomes, have nevertheless acted in the belief that it was not necessary for the governing bodies created by them, and supported by them, to follow the same course. But, people have insisted that their governments, Federal, Provincial, Municipal, should provide this and that service, and as the people make and un-make governments, the latter have naturally done what their creators demanded they should do. But these same governments have no income except the power to tax people, and this they have proceeded to do.

What people must realize is that if they demand of their governments certain services they must be prepared to pay for those services. They cannot have them otherwise. And if they cannot afford to pay for them, then there is only one way to have them, and that would have to be paid for, and it is to go without them. That is, in their collective capacity they must govern themselves by exactly the same rules as they are forced to recognize and obey as individuals—if they cannot pay they must be prepared to do without what they would like to have, and if they could afford it.

It is being predicted that the worst of the depression of the last three or four years is over; that things are once again on the up-grade; that better times are slowly but surely developing; that, in a word, the world is beginning to turn that corner which it has been said prospered in banking. Let us all hope so. But, when we are again tempted to demand something of our governments we would like to have, and think they ought to supply, it will be the part of wisdom to pause and consider whether, after all, we can afford to have it, because, no matter how we pay for it, it will have to be paid for by us—the people, and—paid through the medium of taxes in one form or another.

Many glowing promises are frequently made, and are still being made notwithstanding the bitter experience of the past few years, of what the State can, and ought, and will do for all the people if certain principles in administration are adopted. But if these wonderful things are done, the people will pay for them in taxes. And every dollar that people have to pay in taxes is just a dollar less left in their pockets to spend in meeting their individual tastes and desires and needs. Either they are going to do certain things for themselves as they desire to do them, and pay for them themselves, or they are going to have the State do these things for them, as the State may determine they should be done, and then pay the State in taxes for the services so rendered.

In any event, and under all circumstances, the people will do the paying. They, too, can do the ordering. They can order beyond their means, and get into trouble. They can order for themselves, according to their own needs and desires, and pay for what they order. Or they can order the State to do the ordering as the State may see fit to do, and then pay the bills incurred by the State. And the decision, whether it may be, will be the decision of each and every man acting in his or her capacity as an individual free citizen.

The main point to remember is that there is, notwithstanding the mistaken view of the word, nothing free in this world. Everything has to be paid for, and it is the people who have to foot the bill. Therefore, the day and the manner of settlement should always be kept in mind before the liability, whatever it may be, is incurred.

Colonization Plans

Calgary Families To Be Settled On Land In the North

Under a plan proposed to Calgary city council by R. C. F. Brown, president of the Land and Colonization Council, 30 families on unemployed relief in Calgary would be settled on the land at St. Paul de Mita, north of Edmonton.

The 30 families have made application for the transfer and offer to bring them under the Dominion Government land-transfer scheme, the being made, so the colonization scheme can go through.

Sixty per cent of the public school buildings now used in the United States are one-room structures.

Origin Of The Eskimo

Scientists Discuss Connection Between Eskimo and Siberian Aborigines

Origin of the Eskimo is a problem with which scientists are still battling and regarding which many theories, each possessing substantial merit, have been expressed. To the Canadian Science Congress, Professor Gudmund Hatt, of the University of Copenhagen, presented a thoughtful paper in which he analyzed and discussed the connections between the culture of the North American Eskimo and that of the Siberian and Northern European aborigines.

Greece expects larger cereal crops this year than in 1932.

Nerv Heart Was Weak

Nerves Shaky, Nighs Restless

Mrs. A. Black, Walsworth, Ont., writes: "I suffered from weak nerves, shaky nerves, and restless nights. I saw your advertisement for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and decided to try them although I had much doubt, but now I am so thankful I did as they have proved of wonderful help to me."

"I am now strong and well again, and am never without a box in the house."

Get a box at all drug and grocery stores; put up only by The W. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



Scientific World Is Reserving Judgment

As To Whether Living Bacteria Is Found In Meteorites

No successful refutation has yet been put forward of the claim of Professor Charles E. Lippman of the University of California that he has found living bacteria in meteorites, according to Professor F. E. Lloyd, of McGill University, president of the Royal Society of Canada.

While making it clear that he was not committing himself to support the theory of Professor Lippman's theory, Professor Lloyd, who has been in communication with the California scientist, declares that all who know Professor Lippman recognize in him a careful and exact observer who is not given to rushing into half-baked theories. Professor Lloyd declared that Lippman's account seems to indicate that he had taken every precaution he could think of to guard against the accidental transpiration of bacteria into his samples.

The McGill professor also informed The Toronto Star Weekly that an earlier theory of Professor Lippman concerning discovery of live bacteria in coal seams is supported by a German scientist, who, working independently, came to the same conclusions as Professor Lippman.

Like Professor Lloyd the scientific world is still withholding judgment on both cases, although Professor Lippman's announcement as to meteorites is criticized by some who insist that the bacteria must have got into the meteorites after they had reached the earth.

Harnessing Sun Power
May Supercede Water Power As a Source of Energy
Opening ceremonies of the fifth Pacific Science Congress at Vancouver were featured by the radio address of Lord Rutherford, famous English scientist, speaking from Cambridge, England.

Harnessing the sun's power may supercede water power as a source of energy in the future if large scale development of a power plant at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., proves practical. Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the institution, indicated.

Dr. W. S. Adams, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, outlined his theory that sun spots occur in regular cycles of 12 years. At present the sun is comparatively exposed to the earth, he said. Dr. Adams disclaimed any connection between weather on the earth and sun spots.

Born In Fort Churchill
Late A. W. Griffin Vice Factor of Hudson Bay Post At Wabush
Born in Fort Churchill 73 years ago, where his father the late Charles Griffin, was chief factor for the Hudson Bay Company, Arthur Griffin died in Edmonton, where he had made his home for 35 years. He joined the North West Mounted Police as a young man and after seeing service in the old force, went to Alaska. In the early years of the century he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, like his father, became factor of a company post, living at Wabush for 12 years. —Leithbridge Herald.

Regulating Trees
Lumbermen of northern California have replanted 20,000 acres of cut-over land with 4,000,000 young redwood trees. The trees being replaced had taken from 1,000 to 3,000 years to reach their full maturity, indicating how clearly California realizes that it is a young State with a big future.

The annual crop of icebergs from the Greenland glaciers is about 15,000.

A diamond, when chemically pure, is composed solely of the element carbon.

Leola Meyer (right) winner of the 500-mile Memorial Day classic at the Indianapolis Speedway, pictured with his mechanic in their car just after the finish of the grueling race. Meyer, whose victory marks his second triumph in the big event, set a new record for the circuit.

Theory Before Practice

Advance In Agriculture Due To "White Collar" Farmers

There was considerable food for thought in a statement made at the luncheon at the O.A.C. by Major Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture. Major Weir was answering criticisms of what are frequently referred to, lightly, as "white collar farmers."

The inference, of course, is plain. The "white collar farmer" is the theorist; the man does not take off his coat and work in the fields. But, after all, there is no broader work than that of the theorist. Men who have made the greatest advances in the science of agriculture have been "white collar farmers." Tremendous advances in wheat crops alone have increased the wealth of this country by millions of dollars.

A knowledge of controlled experimentation was necessary to make the great discoveries which have literally revolutionized wheat growing. A practical farmer, no matter how great his knowledge, could not have the necessary scientific information to enable him to carry out such a series of experiments.

This is only on instance where hundreds might be quoted. After all, they must count for more practice. Nothing of value can be done unless it is carefully thought out beforehand.

In livestock, in crop rotation, in poultry raising, in every individual branch of farming the "white collar" farmer has done more than his share in the advancement of what is without doubt, Canada's basic industry, the Herd's College.

Trying Out Home Product
Eastern Candy Manufacturers Buying Cherries From Okanagan Growers

Between 6,000 and 8,000 barrels of cherries are expected by the Canadian manufacturers each year. These are preserved in weak sulphuric acid and come mostly from Italy.

British Columbia cherry growers are giving some attention to this outlet for their crop and through F. E. Almond, of the Summerland Experimental Station, have made inquiries in Eastern Canada. The Royal Asa variety of the Okanagan Valley, is thought to be suitable for this processing. Eastern manufacturers will take several carloads this year as a first attempt; in the use of Canadian cherries. Freight rates, it appears, are lower from Italy to Montreal than from Okanagan points, which may be an obstacle to trade.

It may be possible to finish the cherries in the Okanagan and compete directly with the eastern manufacturer on his own market. In the case of the finished or glazed cherry, freight would only be paid on the actual fruit plus sugar and carton or pack. There is another advantage in the fact that the barrels would remain in the West. If shipped East and not returned, the loss of barrels would approximate over a cent a pound on the contents.

Largest Weighing Scales
Montreal will have the largest weighing scales in the world when installation of the new Avery grain scales is completed at the market tower July 15. A harbor commission elevator. The new machine was built in England and will be able to weigh 24,000 bushels of grain an hour, or 200 tons a minute.

Chinese in other parts of the world are estimated to have sent \$47,500,000 to China last year.

AFTER WINNING THE AUTO CLASSIC
An elderly churchman after voting year after year against the Union of the Kirk, suddenly went over to the Kirk. He was twitted with inconsistency by "No." he said, "I am inconsistent, I still believe Union is wrong. I believe it's wicked. But it's the Lord's will."

The parrot, tortoise, reptiles and birds of prey are found to be the longest lived inmates of this London zoo.

All the gold mined in the world since Columbus discovered America, would amount to about \$25,413,000,000.

CAPTURED BANDIT



Sloughed for years as the last of the powerful Corsica bandit chiefs, Andre Spada (above) recently surrendered to the authorities at Ajaccio, Corsica, where he appeared in rags with a crown upon his head. Authorities believe the bandit leader's mind is deranged.

Establishing a Pedigree
Cost Fairly Expensive To Obtain

Half-way down the busy length of Queen Victoria St., London, England, stands the College of Arms. It is, appropriately enough, a mellow brick building in the Tudor style, and houses the imposing hierarchy of the Herald's College.

Nowadays the principal duties of the heralds and their assistants are the granting of coats-of-arms and the tracing of pedigrees. Mention of a herald doubtless brings to the minds of most the picture of a gorgeously caparisoned figure, sounding a fanfare on a trumpet from which hangs a banner.

If you were to call at the herald's office in Queen Victoria St., however, to interview Blumaine of Portulieu, or even the most august Clarenceux or Norry, you would almost certainly discover a gentleman clothed in conventional black coat and striped trousers, sitting in an office and looking very much like a barrister waiting for a brief.

Interviews with heralds, indeed, are rather likely to prove expensive, for it costs about 27s if one of these august officials puts you in the way of securing a coat-of-arms. It costs something, too, to establish a pedigree, but when once the Herald's College has granted a pedigree the latter becomes a legal document.

Assumes People Are Interested
Alberta Parliament Issues Pamphlet Giving Summary Of Legislation

In Alberta as soon as the Legislature rises, the King's printer puts out a neat pamphlet—there are sixty pages in this year's issue—giving a summary of the legislation passed. The pamphlet is compiled by J. D. Hunt, clerk of the executive council, and is in language which everyone can understand. The pamphlet is cheap enough to be put into the hands of everyone who is interested and conveys all the information the average man or woman requires. The Alberta Legislature, by whose order the pamphlet is issued, pays the people of Alberta the compliment of assuming that they are interested in the business and laws of their province.—Vancouver Province.

Any fool can talk, but only wise men know how to think.

During Bargle Still Is Puzzling Detectives

"Glimet" Jimmy Reported To Have Made \$100,000 In Closures

Robberies.

"Glimet" Jimmy, the most daring—and elusive—burglar in England, whom detectives have been trying to capture for 11 years, carried out two robberies involving £1,500 in cash, early on a recent morning with lightning swiftness.

The problem facing the police is their hunt for Jimmy in that they have no notion of his appearance.

Nor has he ever left behind him a single clue which, in the event of his capture, would definitely establish his identity with his previous crimes.

Only once has a glimpse been caught of him. That was seven years ago when, in carrying out the greatest coup of his career—the raiding of a Deansgate, Manchester, bank—the night watchman saw Jimmy for a fleeting instant; and he ran past a door in thinking he had seen him.

But Jimmy, who nearly always confines his activities to the north of England, has one favorable method of escape.

For weeks he watches and learns the habits of his intended victim, usually a wealthy shopkeeper.

Then comes the night when Jimmy begins work.

First a visit to the victim's house for the keys of the shop and any valuable in the home safe.

Afterwards, armed with the keys, there is the raid on the shop.

On the latest occasion, Jimmy entered the home of W. Smith, of Ashton, Lancashire, and, without being the owner, took a bunch of keys from the bedside and opened a safe in the house, from which he took £300.

Half an hour later Jimmy had taken another £1,000 from the safe of Mr. Smith's shop in Gorton.

Jimmy, whose name of "Glimet" comes from his peculiar method of entering a house through a rapid estimation to have secured more than £100,000 by his burglaries.

A Long Session
Last Session Of Parliament Extended Over 232 Days

"The session of Parliament just closed extended over 232 days including the adjournment on November 25, 1932, to January 30, 1933. Only two sessions since Confederation in 1867 have been longer, the longest being the third session of the 11th Parliament which was from November 17, 1910, to July 29, 1911, or 255 days. The next longest was the seventh session of the 11th Parliament, which sat from January 18, to September 26, 1917, or 246 days. The third session of the fifth Parliament, from January 29 to July 20, 1885, or 173 days. The shortest session was the fourth of the 10th Parliament which met on August 15, 1874, and prorogued on the 22nd of the same month. Those five days, however, were among the most momentous in Canada's history for it was on that day the Dominion decided to adopt the Dominion of Wales in connection with the Great War.

British Built Aircraft
Have Been Granted An Official Distinguishing Mark

British-built aircraft have been granted an official distinguishing mark—a lion rampant in gold within three rings of red, white and blue. Within the white ring are inscribed the words, "British Certificate of Airworthiness." The mark has been registered under the Trade Marks Act.

The air ministry announcement of the new mark, which will at once distinguish British-built flying machines, no matter what nation's registration markings they bear, states that the mark is authorized to apply to any aircraft, whether lighter or heavier than air. No fee is required for the authorization.

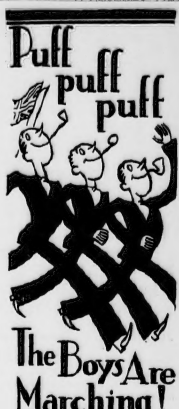
The first aircraft mark authorized was affixed at the London air station, Heston, on the 1st of June, one of the Imperial Airways fleet.

Wicked Nevertheless
An elderly churchman after voting year after year against the Union of the Kirk, suddenly went over to the Kirk. He was twitted with inconsistency by "No." he said, "I am inconsistent, I still believe Union is wrong. I believe it's wicked. But it's the Lord's will."

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W. N. U. 1938



Put Ogden's Cut Plug in your pipe and join the parade!

Step along with those who've discovered the pleasure that only Ogden's Cut Plug can give to a pipe smoker.

There's only one way to prove that Ogden's Cut Plug is the kind of tobacco you're looking for—put it in your pipe and smoke it!

OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

If you "roll your own," use Ogden's fine cut cigarette tobacco and Chantrelle cigarette papers

Not Affected By Depression

New Zealand Has Steadily Increased Volume Of Exports

"The effects of the depression upon New Zealand have been to some extent modified by the success of efforts to counter-balance falling prices by increasing production. While other countries have been affected by rapid contraction of their export trade, in volume as well as in value, New Zealand has steadily increased the volume of her exports. In 1932 exports were 12 per cent greater than in 1931; the official estimates for 1933 show an increase of 50 per cent in five years, and the volume must have been again substantially greater in 1932, for, in spite of a much lower range of prices, the total value was larger than in 1931.—Auckland News.

"Jones Minor, your father helped you with this essay?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he write it all?"

"No, sir. I helped him. I corrected his spelling mistakes."

At the present rate of ice recreation, the glaciers of Mount Baker National Park probably will disappear in a few thousand years.

"In these hard times you can still travel first-class?"

"I have to. I meet my creditors in the third class."



W. N. U. 1938



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THE SPARE PARTS IDEA

The spare parts idea has marvelous possibilities, it has been urged, if applied to clothes. You do not throw away your new car or give it to the junk man because the machinery gets loose. You buy a new part to take the place of the old. Similarly, one might do with the family clothes. If Tommy puts a hole in the trousers of his new Sunday suit, mother need not bother. She would merely look in her files. There she would find the number of the perforated part, and stepping to the telephone, would ask the store to send out No. "K15294X". A few stitches the next day, and Tommy's suit would be a little better than it was. If the back of father's coat grew shiny, just look at his replacement book. If mother's sleeves split, telephone for a new set. The scheme sounds simple and economical. However, it obviously would require a rebuilding of clothes. Suits, shirts and socks would have to be made on the detachable, loose-leaf system. But why not? It is asked. Yet, great standardization would also be needed to carry through the spare parts system. There comes in the problem of the new models of hats, dresses and so forth—to say nothing of the little matters of matching colors and of making the trim holes fit. So, altogether it is likely to be quite a little while before spare coat collars are sold in slot machines.

"On the Bottom of the Sea"—Lecture



Robert M. Zimmerman

The third evening of Chautauque presents a rare opportunity to hear Robert M. Zimmerman of Montreal, Quebec, who has spent years in aquatic endeavors. He describes in a most realistic manner many, many of his thrilling adventures and experiences as a deep-sea diver. His collection of marine specimens is one of the finest of its kind on the continent, much of which may be seen at the close of his address. Canadians have been justly proud of Robert Zimmerman's achievements and we take great pleasure in conducting his personal tour.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Notice under this heading: 1 word or under 50c, first insertion and 25c, each subsequent insertion 2 weeks \$1.00. Over 15 words one cent per word for each insertion.

REGIONS—Two months, Three for a dollar, W. H. Godwin, phone 220, Gleichen.

UNITED CHURCH

Sunday June 15th.
11:00 a.m. Church School.
7:30 p.m. worship, "When a Man's Forty."

BARGAIN FARES TO BANFF

from—
Medicine Hat\$5.00
Brooks\$4.75
Bassano and
Gleichen\$3.75

Fares from all Intermediate Stations

Good going on train No. 3, June 24. Return, leave Banff train No. 2 Sunday June 25

NO STOP-OVERS ALLOWED

Ask the Agent for Particulars.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The Gleichen Flour Mill

Best Ideal Flour is becoming more popular every day. Townspeople have been using it almost exclusively ever since the mill opened, and it is now being used by nearly every farmer in the Gleichen district. It is also being used to a considerable extent by towns and districts within a radius of forty miles from this center, and the circle is gradually growing. This mill is now running twelve hours a day and good milling wheat is being accepted in exchange for mill products.

The price of flour, bran and shorts is invariably based on the price at level for wheat at the mill.

TRUCKING

Have you any trucking to do? If so see me for specials.

Good mine run coal \$4.75 a ton. Carriage on Indian coal \$1.50 per ton. I handle Turner Valley gas in any quantity. Drive up to our modern filling station and try it.

Residence Phone No. 13

TED KRAUSE

Heavy steel shoes, padded for comfort, have been made in Glen for prisoners' wear to prevent escape.

Town & District

There was frost Friday night which did some damage to garden stuff, in some of the gardens the beans were so badly damaged that new seeds were planted.

Mrs. Harry Brown and her children of Arrowwood spent a day in town last week visiting friends.

Ben Francis of Miss spent a few days last week visiting his old friends from Arrowwood. And says time is now here to town he has made for several years.

Quite a few Arrowwood people attended the ball games last night, Sunday afternoon.

J. R. Algood has been appointed to look after the making and distribution of the person here on grasshopper. Some of the making was sent out to the district around Chumby, where the men are reported to be making out at a rapid rate. Mr. Algood has his making station located in the rear of his home on Main.

The Blackies, girls and Eagles, boys, played Sunday school in the United church last evening. The game was a very close one. Great was the excitement when the boys waited for the scores.

Grades 7 and 8 of the Gleichen school played a girls ball team Friday and Saturday in Chumby where they played the Chumby girls. The game resulted in a tie 17-17.

Saturday afternoon a baseball team composed of boys of Grades 9 and 10 played at Chumby. The Chumby boys proved to be too much for them and won the game in great style. The Gleichen boys have it all figured out now to win the next game.

Nis VanVolkenburg of the school staff spent the weekend in Chumby visiting his parents.

Jack Morion of Chumby was in town Sunday visiting his numerous friends here.

Jack Moss who was in charge of the Distributors warehouse at Norwood, was home over the weekend visiting family. Jack has been transferred to Vegreville.

K. Roy McLean, Sight Specialist, of Medicine Hat, Chumby, will be in Gleichen at Dr. Partridge's office, Monday, June 15th, morning only. Eyes examined. Glasses fitted when needed.

Cliff Bogie Gleichen's famous glove has returned from Portland, Oregon and has been playing with the Packers of Chumby. Down in Portland baseball is not being as well supported by the fans as the promoters and hoped consequently ball players have been released and among them was Cliff. The Portland ball club was well satisfied with Bogie's work on the mound and will have him report again next year. Cliff stated that all his troubles of the different cities were suffering from lack of patronage by the fans and the owners have found it necessary to lay off players and reduce the size of the teams considerably.

A few more benches at the ball park would be a great convenience for the patrons who have not the cars to sit in. One thing that makes all wonder is why the benches that are on the grounds are not set right back to the fence. If that was done the people in the cars would have their view of the home plate obstructed and furthermore, it would reduce the possibility of some of the spectators sitting on the benches, or on the ground, in line with it, being hit by a ball striking ball. In some instances those sitting on the ground have been so close to the third base and home plate line as to interfere with the base-runners and the opportunity of the players to catch a foul fly.

W. Schindt paid a visit to Dachsen one day last week, where he went to see his brother who was visiting there from Montana.

A meeting of the signers of Chautauque for this year, was held Friday evening in the town office when the details were given to the committee to look after before and after the big trip arrives. R. A. Brown was appointed president, V. M. Gilbert, vice-president and H. Murray secretary. R. B. Hayes, A. F. Wilson, A. A. McArthur and C. Thompson were appointed a committee to look after the arrangements of getting the big trip up when it arrived. W. Smith, A. F. MacCallum and Dr. McIntyre were appointed to look after the matter of taking the tent down.

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to YOUR THIRST!
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Goodyear Pathfinders are famous for their long mileage. Here's a genuine Goodyear Tire, with the famous Supertwist Cord construction, and the Goodyear guarantee, at surprisingly low prices.

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Prices on Goodyear Pathfinders

21x4.10.....\$7.30	21x4.50.....\$8.15
19x4.75.....\$9.00	20x5.00.....\$10.00

These Prices do not Include Sales Tax

MacCallum & Smith

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

The graceful Arctic terns, some of which breeds close to the North Pole are without doubt the champion globe-trotters and daylight savers of the bird world. Some individuals make an annual round the world trip of about 25,000 miles from the breed ground to their winter quarters and return. They also probably enjoy more hours of daylight than any other creature living; before they reach their breeding grounds in the Arctic while during their journey in the Antarctic.

Individual birds of this species make the longest flights known to science. An Arctic tern, banded as a chick on the coast of Labrador, was found about three months later near La Rochelle, France. Another fledgling, banded at the same point, was found on the beach at Margate, about 16 miles southwest of Fort St. James, Alaska. Another, banded at the same point, was found after being banded, during which time it had flown not less than 8,000 miles.